

INT

INTASTABLE, *adj.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.
 Something which is invisible, *intestible*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense. *Greiv's Cosmol.*
INTEGER, *n. f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.
 As not only signified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbutnot.*
INTEGRAL, *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]
 1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.
 A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.
 No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*
 3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.
INTEGRAL, *n. f.* The whole made up of parts.
 Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*
 Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several confluences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*
 A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart. *Watts.*
INTEGRITY, *n. f.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]
 1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.
 Your dishonesty
 Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
 Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakef. Coriol.*
 Macduff, this noble passion,
 Child of integrity, hath from my soul
 Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
 To thy good truth and honour. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
 Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding. *Swift.*
 The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices. *Rogers.*
 2. Purity; genuine unadulterate state.
 Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*
 3. Intireness; unbroken whole.
 Take away this transformation, and there is no chasm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Braime.*
INTEGUMENT, *n. f.* [*integumentum*, *integro*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.
 He could no more live without his frize-coat than without his skin: it is not indeed to properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addison.*
INTELLECT, *n. f.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.
 All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
 All *intellect*, all sense. *Milton.*
 All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with sin and time. *South's Sermons.*
INTELLECTION, *n. f.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of understanding.
 Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanv.*
 A determinate *intellection* of the modes of being, never hinted by the senses, can realize chimeras. *Glanv. Scops.*
 They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and sense. *Bentley's Sermons.*
INTELLECTIVE, *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect*.] Having power to understand.
 If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanv.*
INTELLECTUAL, *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]
 1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transfacted by the understanding.
 Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be eased in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*
 2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.
 Logick is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*
 3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.
 In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,
 Beneath a bow'r for sorrow made,
 The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*
 A train of phantoms in wild order rose,
 And, join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose. *Pope.*
 4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hucker.*
 Who would lose,
 Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
 Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
 To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost,
 In the wide womb of uncreated night,
 Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect; as *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.
INTELLECTUAL, *n. f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in use.
 Her husband not nigh,
 Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun. *Milton.*
 The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential. *Glanv. Scops.*
 I have not consulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning preferences. *Glanv.*
INTELLIGENCE, *n. f.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*, Latin.]
 1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.
 It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks, either at Armenia or at Seleucia, so much foresight as to provide that true *intelligence* might pass between them of what was done. *Hecker, b. v.*
 A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!
 A most *intelligence* bawd! *Shakespeare.*
 He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than persons of inferior note. *Hayward.*
 Let all the passages
 Be well secur'd, that no *intelligence*
 May pass between the prince and them. *Donham's Scops.*
 Those tales had been sung to lull children asleep, were ever Berosus set up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*
 2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.
 Factions followers are worse to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensueth that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages. *Bacon.*
 He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*
 3. Spirit; unbodied mind.
 How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
 Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
 There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*
 They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the intelligencies, and by their favour for that of the supreme God. *Stillington.*
 The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Callier.*
 Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*
 4. Understanding; skill.
 Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously,
 They think to be chief praise of poetry;
 And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
 Have marr'd the face of goodly poeie. *Spenser.*
INTELLIGENCER, *n. f.* [*intelligence*.] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.
 His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry into him no other news but discomfortable. *Sidney.*
 Who hath not heard it spoken
 How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
 To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
 The very opener and *intelligencer*
 Between the grace and fancies of heav'n,
 And our dull workings. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*
 They are the best sort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes.
 They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Speccator.*
INTELLIGENT, *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligent*, Latin.]
 1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.
 It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no

INT

no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty. *Bacon.*
 Intelligent of seasons, they set forth
 Their airy caravan. *Milton.*
 He of times,
 Intelligent, th' harsh hyperborean ice
 Shuns for our equal Winters; when our suns
 Cleave the chill'd foil, he backwards wings his way. *Phillips.*
 I race out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wise and intelligent architect throughout all this stupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*
 2. Giving information.
 Servants, who seem no less,
 Which are to France the spies and speculations
 Intelligent of our state. *Shakef. King Lear.*
INTELLIGENTIAL, *adj.* [*from intelligence*.]
 1. Consisting of unbodied mind.
 Food alike those pure
 Intellectual substances require,
 As doth your rational. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.
 In at his mouth
 The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,
 His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd
 With act *intelligential*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
INTELLIGIBILITY, *n. f.* [*from intelligible*.]
 1. Possibility to be understood.
 2. The power of understanding; intelligence. Not proper.
 The foul's nature consists in *intelligibility*. *Glanv. Scops.*
INTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* [*intelligibile*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.]
 To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.
 We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*
 Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be lost, or at least be maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible*. *Dryden.*
 Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason; therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest capacity. *Watts.*
INTELLIGIBLENESS, *n. f.* [*from intelligible*.] Possibility to be understood; perceptibility.
 It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists. *Lake.*
INTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* [*from intelligible*.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.
 The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told,
 Shews a translator both discreet and bold. *Roscommon.*
 To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
INTEMPERATE, *adj.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.] Undefined; unpolluted.
INTEMPERAMENT, *n. f.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad constitution.
 Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
INTEMPERANCE, *n. f.* [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]
INTEMPERANCY, *n. f.* Want of temperance; want of moderation; excess in meat or drink.
 Boundless *intemperance*
 In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
 The fall of many kings. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
 Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperance* and all kind of incontinency. *Hakevill.*
 Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die;
 By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
 In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
 Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
 Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know
 What misery th' inabstinence of Eve
 Shall bring on men. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
 The Lacedaemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*
INTEMPERATE, *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]
 1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; glutinous.
 More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex. *Graunt.*
 Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to dury his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his rev'ls, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish. *South.*

INT

2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.
 You are more *intemperate* in your blood
 Than those pamper'd animals, *Shakespeare.*
 That rage in savage sensuality. *Ecclus. xxiii. 13.*
 Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing; for therein is the word of sin. *Ecclus. xxiii. 13.*
INTEMPERATELY, *adv.* [*from intemperate*.]
 1. With breach of the laws of temperance.
 How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gospel, by living *intemperately* or unjustly? *Tillotson.*
 2. Immoderately; excessively.
 Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Spratt's Sermons.*
INTEMPERATENESS, *n. f.* [*from intemperate*.]
 1. Want of moderation.
 2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsworth.*
INTEMPERATURE, *n. f.* [*from intemperate*] Excess of some quality.
TO INTEND, *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]
 1. To stretch out. Obsolete.
 The same advancing high above his head,
 With sharp *intended* sting so rude him smote,
 That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead;
 Ne living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Queen.*
 2. To enforce; to make intense.
 What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season, we find that wiser antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*
 This vis inertiae is essential to matter, because it neither can be deprived of it, nor *intended* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*
 Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opt.*
 3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.
 This they should carefully *intend*, and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment. *Hooker.*
 2. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.
 They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*
 Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little smook, that was raised in his country, was over; fighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* feriously. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 Neither was there any queen-mother who might share any way in the government, while the king intended his pleasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Go therefore, mighty pow'r!
 Terror of heav'n, though fallen! *intend* at home,
 While here shall be our home, what best may ease
 The present misery, and render hell
 More tolerable. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
 Their beauty they, and we our loves suspend;
 Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*
 4. To mean; to design.
 The opinion she had of his wisdom was such, as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves founded so, as she could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*
 The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*
 Thou art sworn
 As deeply to effect what we *intend*,
 As closely to conceal what we impart? *Shakef. R. III.*
 The earl was a very acute and found speaker, when he would *intend* it. *Watson.*
 According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style. *Dryden.*
INTENDANT, *n. f.* [*French*.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business. Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbutnot.*
INTENDIMENT, *n. f.* [*entendement*, French] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenser*.
 Be nought hereat dismay'd,
 'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendiment*,
 What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid. *Fa. Queen.*
INTENDMENT, *n. f.* [*entendement*, French.]
 1. Intention; design.
 Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into. *Shakespeare.*
 All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Esfrange.*
 12 N